

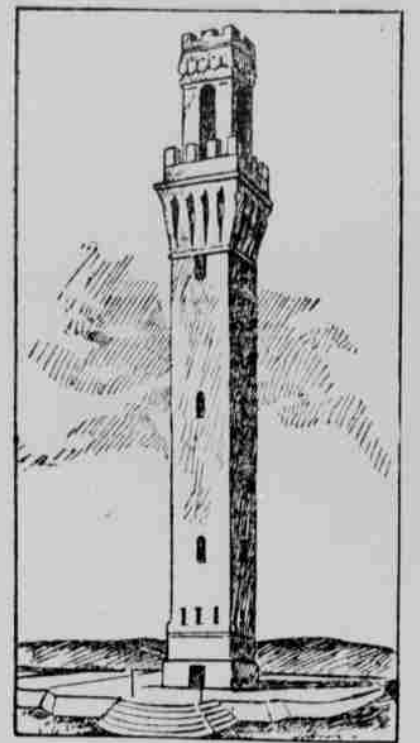
PEOPLE WILL RULE

President Roosevelt Defies Ruthless Corporations

CHANGED CONDITIONS OF NATIONAL LIFE

Control Over Business Use of Vast Fortunes Must Be More Efficient Than at Present—Impression For Violators of Anti-Trust Act—National Government Should Exercise Over Railroads Similar Supervision to That Exercised Over National Banks—No Corporation or Individual Living Up to the Law Has Anything to Fear From Administration—President Roosevelt's Speech at Laying of Cornerstone of Pilgrims' Memorial at Provincetown

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 20.—The tip-end of Cape Cod is thronged with visitors attracted by the program for the laying of the cornerstone of the Cape Cod Pilgrim memorial monument in the presence of President Roosevelt. The monument will rise from Town hill, the highest point of land north of the highlands of the cape, to a height of 250 feet. Numerous towns in Massachusetts and patriotic organizations, together with towns in England, have contributed funds for individual stones of the monument, while the national government has appropriated \$40,000, the state \$25,000, and the town of Plymouth \$2000 for the great shaft.



PILGRIM MEMORIAL MONUMENT.

In the harbor are anchored eight of the most formidable warships of the United States navy, arranged in two lines, between which the Twentieth Century Mayflower with President Roosevelt on board steamed, dropping her anchor within gunshot of the place where the original Mayflower first anchored 287 years ago on the 10th of November. The monument commemorates the arrival of that Mayflower, the landing of the first band of Pilgrims and the signing in the cabin of the vessel of the famous compact.

President Roosevelt was welcomed on shore by the town authorities and by Governor Guild. To the Massachusetts executive fell the honor of introducing the president at the formal exercises. President Roosevelt delivered an address and was followed by James Bryce, the British ambassador, Senator Lodge and Congressman Lovering of Massachusetts.

The actual laying of the cornerstone was under the direction of J. A. Blake, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, and the Masonic ritual was followed. William B. Lawrence, former grand warden, represented the grand commandery of Massachusetts and delivered a brief address. Prior to the introduction of the president, Captain Sears, president of the Pilgrim society, which has been largely instrumental in the arrangements for the erection of the monument, spoke briefly.

The President's Oration
President Roosevelt received a tremendous ovation as he arose to address the vast throng. He said in part:
It is not too much to say that the event commemorated by the monument which we have come here to dedicate was one of those rare events which can in good faith be called of world importance. The coming hither of the Puritan three centuries ago shaped the destinies of this continent, and therefore profoundly affected the destiny of the whole world.

We can not as a nation be too profoundly grateful for the fact that the Puritan has stamped his influence so deeply on our national life. We need have but scant patience with the men who now rail at the Puritan's faults. They were evident, of course, for it is a quality of strong natures that their failings, like their virtues, should stand out in bold relief.

Men must be judged with reference to the age in which they dwell, and the work they have to do. The Puritan's task was to conquer a continent; not merely to build upon it a high industrial and social life; and, while engaged in the rough work of taming the

shaggy wilderness, at that very time also to lay deep the immovable foundations of our whole American system of civil, political, and religious liberty achieved through the orderly process of law. This was the work allotted him to do; this is the work he did; and only a master spirit among men could have done it.

To the sons of the Puritans it is almost needless to say that the lesson above all others which Puritanism can teach this nation is the all-importance of the resolute performance of duty. If we are men we will pass by with contemptuous disdain alike the advisers who would seek to lead us into the paths of ignoble ease and those who would teach us to admire successful wrongdoing. Our ideals should be high, and yet they should be capable of achievement in practical fashion. The true doctrine to preach to this nation, as to the individuals composing this nation, is not the life of ease, but the life of effort.

Shifting of Problems

There is no use in our coming here to pay homage to the men who founded this nation unless we first of all come in the spirit of trying to do our work today as they did their work in the yesterday that have vanished. The problems shift from generation to generation, but the spirit in which they must be approached, if they are to be successfully solved, remains ever the same.

The utterly changed conditions of our national life necessitates changes in certain of our laws, of our governmental methods. Our federal system of government is based upon the theory of leaving to each community, to each state, the control over those things which affect only its own members and which the people of the locality themselves can best grapple with, while providing for national regulation in those matters which necessarily affect the nation as a whole.

It seems to me that such questions as national sovereignty, and state rights need to be treated not empirically or academically, but from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole. National sovereignty is to be upheld insofar as it means the sovereignty of the people used for the real and ultimate good of the people; and state's rights are to be upheld insofar as they mean the people's rights. Especially is this true in dealing with the relations of the people as a whole to the great corporations which are the distinguishing feature of modern business conditions.

Business Use of Vast Fortunes

Experience has shown that it is necessary to exercise a far more efficient control than at present over the business use of those vast fortunes, chiefly corporate, which are used (as under modern conditions they almost invariably are) in interstate business. When the Constitution was created none of the conditions of modern business existed. They are wholly new and we must create new agencies to deal effectively with them.

There is no objection in the minds of this people to any man's earning any amount of money if he does it honestly and fairly, if he gets it as the result of special skill and enterprise, as a reward of ample service actually rendered. But there is a growing determination that no man shall amass a great fortune by special privilege, by chicanery and wrongdoing, so far as it is in the power of legislation to prevent; and that the fortune when amassed shall not have a business use that is anti-social.

Most large corporations do a business that is not confined to any one state. Experience has shown that the effort to control these corporations by mere state action cannot produce wholesome results. I believe in a national incorporation law for corporations engaged in interstate business. I believe, furthermore, that the need for action is most pressing as regards those corporations which, because they are common carriers, exercise a quasi-public function; and which can be completely controlled, in all respects by the federal government, by the exercise of the power conferred under the interstate commerce clause, and, if necessary, under the post-road clause, of the Constitution.

As to Railroad Corporations

During the last few years we have taken marked strides in advance along the road of proper regulation of these railroad corporations; but we must not stop in the work. The national government should exercise over them a similar supervision and control to that which it exercises over national banks. We can do this only by proceeding farther along the lines marked out by the recent national legislation.

The American people became firmly convinced of the need of control over these great aggregations of capital, especially where they had a monopolistic tendency, before they became quite clear as to the proper way of achieving the control. Through their representatives in congress they tried two remedies, which were to a large degree, at least as interpreted by the courts, contradictory.

On the one hand, under the anti-trust law the effort was made to prohibit all combination, whether it was or was not hurtful or beneficial to the public. On the other hand, through the interstate commerce law a beginning was made in exercising such supervision and control over combinations as to prevent their doing anything harmful to the body politic.

The first law, the so-called Sherman law, has filled a useful place, for it bridges over the transition period until the American people shall definitely make up its mind that it will exercise over the great corporations that thoroughgoing and radical control which it is certain ultimately to find necessary. Ultimately the national government

must pass laws which, while increasing the supervisory and regulatory power of the government, also permits such useful combinations as are made with absolute openness and as the representatives of the government may previously approve.

Obstacles to Prosecutions

In dealing with those who offend against the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws the department of justice has to encounter many and great difficulties. Often men who have been guilty of violating these laws have really acted in criminal fashion, and if possible should be proceeded against criminally; and therefore it is advisable that there should be a clause in these laws providing for such criminal action, and for punishment by imprisonment as well as by fine.

Our aim is to try to do something effective; our purpose is to stamp out the evil; we shall seek to find the most effective device for this purpose; and we shall then use it, whether the device can be found in existing law or must be supplied by legislation. Moreover, when we thus take action against the wealth which works iniquity, we are acting in the interest of every man of property who acts decently and fairly by his fellows, and we are strengthening the hands of those who propose fearlessly to defend property against all unjust attacks. No individual, no corporation, obeying the law, has anything to fear from this administration.

Labor and Health

I very earnestly hope that the legislation which deals with the regulation of corporations engaged in interstate business will also deal with the rights and interests of the wage-workers employed by those corporations. Action was taken by the congress last year limiting the number of hours that railway employees should be employed. We have now secured a national employers' liability law; but ultimately a more far-reaching and thorough-going law must be passed.

I also hope that there will be legislation increasing the power of the national government to deal with certain matters concerning the health of our people everywhere; the federal authorities, for instance, should join with all the state authorities in warring against the dreadful scourge of tuberculosis. Your own state government, here in Massachusetts, deserves high praise for the action it has taken in these public health matters during the last few years; and in this, as in some other national matters, I hope to see the national government stand abreast of the foremost state governments.

Wall Street Is Defied

During the present trouble with the stock market, I have, of course, received countless requests and suggestions, public and private, that I should say or do something to ease the situation. There is a world-wide financial disturbance. It is felt in the bourses of Paris and Berlin, and British consols are lower, while prices of railway securities have also depreciated.

On the New York Stock Exchange the disturbance has been particularly severe. Most of it, I believe, to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States and to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action, but it may well be that the determination of the government, in which gentlemen, it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the troubles, at least to the extent of having caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the government, and thereby secure a reversal of that policy so that they may enjoy the fruits of their own evil-doing.

That they have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude. Once for all, let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the 18 months of my administration that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no letup in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law, for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this government—the people through their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable, because they hide behind the breastwork of corporate organization.

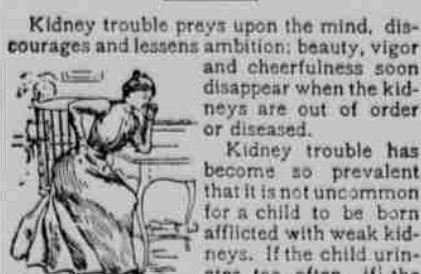
I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor. But I desire no less emphatically to have it understood that we have undertaken and will undertake no action of a vindictive type, and above all, no action which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon the innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole.

Our purpose is to act with the minimum of harshness compatible with obtaining our ends. In the man of great wealth who has earned his wealth honestly and used it wisely, we recognize a good citizen worthy of all praise and respect. Business can only be done under modern conditions through corporations, and our purpose is to heartily favor the corporations that do well.

The administration appreciates that liberal, but honest profit for legitimate promoters and generous dividends for capital employed either in founding or continuing an honest business venture, are the factors necessary for successful corporate activity, and, therefore, for generally prosperous business conditions.

All these are compatible with fair dealing as between man and man and rigid obedience to the law. Our aim is to help every honest man, every honest corporation, and our policy means in its ultimate analysis a healthy and prosperous expansion of business activities of honest business men and honest corporations.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.



Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, **Swamp-Root**, Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root**, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

TAFT'S PLATFORM

Outlined in a Speech Before the Buckeye Republican Club

Columbus, O., Aug. 20.—Secretary of War Taft made what he was pleased to term his "political confession of faith" here last night. The Auditorium which has a seating capacity of over 5000, was packed to the doors and several thousand people who came to hear the secretary speak were unable to gain admittance.

The secretary spoke under the auspices of the Buckeye Republican club and the address was notable from the fact that it is regarded as the platform upon which he will make his campaign for the Republican nomination for president.

Mr. Taft made no formal announcement of his candidacy, but he was introduced by Governor Harris as the "next President of the United States," which was the signal for a prolonged outburst of applause.

Special interest was manifested in Taft's utterances on the tariff. He reiterated his previous declarations in favor of revision, and declared that it would be both unwise and unsafe for the Republican party to fail to pledge itself to revise the Dingley law as soon after the next presidential election as possible. Mr. Taft also declared in favor of imprisonment of individuals responsible for violations of the anti-trust law and for the giving or accepting of rebates as more effective than fines. His defense of President Roosevelt's policies evoked enthusiastic applause.

Old Orchard's Big Fire

Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 16.—Seventeen summer hotels, 60 cottages and a score of buildings occupied by stores were burned last night in a fire which swept the eastern section of this town, along the shore, causing a loss estimated at \$500,000. All the buildings were of wooden construction and the flames spread with remarkable swiftness, reducing to ashes a section of 50 acres within three hours.

Bubonic Plague at San Francisco

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Five cases of bubonic plague, four of which have resulted in death, have been reported to the health department within the last week. Four of the patients were of the poorer class of foreigners and the fifth was a foreign sailor from a coastwise steamer. Prompt repressive measures have been taken and a spread of the disease is not feared.

Justified in Killing Father

New York, Aug. 17.—Mrs. Madeline Langlotz, who figured in the tragedy of Thursday, during which her father, George Wasser, killed his wife, and the daughter, in turn, shot and killed her father, was exonerated by a coroner's jury and discharged from custody. Mrs. Langlotz told a pitiful story of her father's cruelty toward his family.

Incendary Causes \$35,000 Loss

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 21.—Two incendiary fires here last night destroyed the barns of Patrick McSweeney and R. C. Smith, contractor. In McSweeney's barn four horses were burned to death and in Smith's 11 horses were burned. The total loss is about \$35,000. The buildings contained a large amount of hay, feed and building implements.

Old Home Week in Granite State

Concord, N. H., Aug. 19.—Old Home Sunday was very generally observed in New Hampshire with union services in most places addressed by former pastors, or by sons of the town who have won distinction in the ministry. In some towns laymen's services were features of the day.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

ALL NIGHT CONFERENCE

"Next Friends" in Christian Science Litigation May Withdraw Suit
Concord, N. H., Aug. 21.—In all probability the suit brought by the "next friends" of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy will be withdrawn today and the fight for her vast estate will be fought out in another way.

Mr. Chandler and attorneys associated with him had a lengthy conference with the principals in the suit at Chandler's house all night, at which it was practically decided to take this course of action. Chandler today is expected to make a lengthy explanatory address and formally withdraw the suit.

This anticipated action will not mean the actual cessation of hostilities. It is understood. It is regarded as a shrewd move on the part of the "next friends," who are thought to be dissatisfied with the progress of the present case. It is believed that within 30 days another suit more far-reaching in scope will be instituted.

The present action contemplates taking over control of Mrs. Eddy's property in the event of the plaintiff's being successful. It is believed that the new suit which is anticipated will also ask that the "next friends" be given custody of her person.

Rector Jones Succumbs to Injuries

Bideford, Me., Aug. 21.—Rev. Rufus H. Jones, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, Saco, who sustained a compound fracture of the skull during the Old Orchard fire last Thursday night, died last evening. The death of Jones is the third in connection with the big blaze. At the time of the fire a soda tank exploded in a drug store, went through a window, decapitated one man and fractured the skull of Jones. He was born in Portland 30 years ago.

Sardine Industry Strikes a Snag

Eastport, Me., Aug. 21.—The American sardine business has encountered a most unexpected and serious condition, caused by the inability of the packers to obtain cans, owing to the shortage in the supply of tin plate. Fish are now plentiful and the catch is just the size most desired for sardines, but it looks as though it would be impossible to operate the factories more than two days each week during the rest of the season.

Work Begun on Bay State Ditch

Roston, Aug. 21.—Work on the Cape Cod canal is now under way. The first shovelful of dirt was thrown up by William B. Parsons, chief engineer of the enterprise. The spot chosen for breaking the ground is about half way between Buzzard's bay and Cape Cod in Sagamore. The route of the canal is from Massachusetts bay at Sandwich through Sagamore, Bourne and Bourne to Buzzard's bay.

MacCormac May Become Insane

South Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 21.—Paul MacCormac, the New York millionaire, who while running at 70 miles an hour in his auto toward New Haven caused the instant death of his wife and received what seemed to be fatal injuries, may spend the remainder of his life in an asylum. MacCormac is suffering from such injuries to the base of the brain that surgeons say all operations would be futile.

Maine Town Has a Big Fire

Rockport, Me., Aug. 21.—Fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, broke out along the west side of the harbor this morning. Eight of the wooden structures about the kilns of the Rockport-Rockland Lime company and a large store of lime cooperage were destroyed, and the fire spread to a considerable portion of the waterfront. The loss will be heavy.

Death of Prominent Churchman

Northeast Harbor, Me., Aug. 21.—Rev. Charles C. Tiffany, D. D., for many years archdeacon of New York and prominent in Episcopal church affairs of that diocese, died here of apoplexy. He had been retired from active work for some time. He was born in Baltimore in 1829 and was the author of several works.

Out of Work and Despondent

Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 21.—The body of George Salthouse, an engraver, aged 65, was found in a canal last night. He disappeared from his boarding house several days ago. A note was found in his room which indicated that he intended to commit suicide, as he was despondent because he was out of work.

General Watts Gets New Record

Readville, Mass., Aug. 21.—The world's record for 3-year-old trotting stallions was reduced to 2:00 1/4 by General Watts at the grand circuit meeting, both heats of the American Horse Breeder Futurity going to him in that remarkable time. The victory of the colt was a surprise to the talent.

Suicide in Express Wagon

Manchester, N. H., Aug. 21.—Jeremiah J. Reardon, 33 years old, was found dead in an express wagon in a shed a few minutes after he had left a friend with whom he had been riding. It is believed that he took a dose of hydrocyanic acid with suicidal intent.

Two Men Tired of Living

Boston, Aug. 21.—Solomon Cohen, aged 45, a well known cigar manufacturer, shot and killed himself in a North End hotel. He left a statement that he was tired of living. Clark Eldridge also killed himself by shooting in Franklin Park.

Alleged Forger Held For Trial

North Adams, Mass., Aug. 21.—In the district court here Charles Morgan of Boston, alleged forger, was arraigned and held in \$2000 bonds for trial.

Any Tanglefoot Fly Paper Today

We also have the poison fly paper and wire fly traps.

FRUIT JARS

And rubbers for same.

STONE JARS

Empty 60 pound lard tubs for salting cucumbers.

DAY BROS.

East Middlebury.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

Prices cut to nearly one-half, 39c and up. Don't buy a waist until you see what bargains we are offering.

LADIES' OXFORDS, all going at reduced prices. We wish to close out our entire stock of ladies' oxfords this month, and if low prices will do it they will surely go.

LAWNS AND MUSLINS—A few very nice patterns yet left that have been greatly reduced in price. Some as low as 3 3/4c, formerly 15c.

The People's Store

J. H. FLETCHER, Prop.

Bridport, Vermont.

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